

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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MAJOR MCKINLEY,

The Next Governor of Ohio, talks in Belmont County.

HIS TWO MAGNIFICENT MEETINGS.

A Speech to Farmers at Barnesville Yesterday Afternoon

AND ANOTHER DOWN AT BELLAIRE

To the Workingmen in the Ohio Valley Factories.

WHEELING SENDS A GOOD CROWD.

A Demonstration ahead of anything the Glass City ever saw--A Magnificent Speech under Unfavorable Circumstances--Governor Campbell's Funny Remarks are Plainly shown up by his Coming Successor--An Enthusiastic Audience Punctuates what he says with Applause.



BILLY MCKINLEY, O.

Chicago Inter Ocean.
"A little refrain that's in the air,
Sing Billy McKinley, O.
It's over the country everywhere,
Sing Billy McKinley, O.
When your old mother wakes up, oh, oh!
Our flag will catch him as he goes, as a crowd,
For there's nobody in it Ohio
But Billy McKinley, O."

Our telegram slide was lined with tin
By Billy McKinley, O.
And the Campbell backs had been too slip,
O, Billy McKinley, O.
And down the slide they swiftly spin
There raise an awfully dismal din,
And how they love a clump of skin,
O, Billy McKinley, O."

The tariff there are on the ship,
Sing Billy McKinley, O.
The Free Trade cars have been too flip,
Sing Billy McKinley, O.
For McKinley has got a grip
As tight as was on the gubernatorial ship,
And we'll hold the helm of the Buckeye ship,
Sing Billy McKinley, O."

We'll put your Free Trade kid to sleep,
Sing Billy McKinley, O.
New York's smelted prophet may howl and weep,
Sing Billy McKinley, O.
For money is good and sugar is cheap,
And crops are healthy from going to sleep,
American farmers from going to sleep,
Sing Billy McKinley, O."

Then hammer your pans and tin cups, too,
For Billy McKinley, O.
The little tin boxes is sold for you,
O, Billy McKinley, O.
Though the enemy howl till the air is blue,
We have gone in to win, and we'll see it through
With McKinley's bill and McKinley, too,
O, Billy McKinley, O."

MCKINLEY AT BARNESVILLE.

A Raw Day, But a Big Crowd and a Battering Good Speech.

It's a cold day when the Ohio Republicans get left. It was cold yesterday at Barnesville, Ohio, but it would have had to be blowing Siberian blasts before it could have cooled the ardor of the good Republicans of that community. The sun smiled profusely in the morning, "but he was a villain still," and was soon in hiding behind clouds that poured out a mixture that accompanied all sorts of weather--rain, snow and sleet. But it was enough for the farmers of Belmont county to know that McKinley, the Napoleon of Protection, was to be present to bring them out in force. They arrived in town in carriages, wagons and on horseback, and by noon a man that did not wear a tin button or a McKinley buckeye badge was not in it. A sturdy looking, better dressed or more contented looking class you never saw.

The peddlers of badges did a thriving business, and it might be said that the staid and substantial town of Barnesville was fairly plastered with tin.

"Tin, tin, American tin."

The women were in it, too--matrons and maids wearing the protective tariff emblem on their breasts. You can't enhance the beauty of a Barnesville girl by any adornment--they are naturally beautiful and can't help it--but the darning tin badges they wore gave evidence of their patriotism and common sense.

MCKINLEY ARRIVES.

By noon the sky cleared somewhat, but the air was chilly and raw. Every incoming train brought in delegations that swelled the already large throngs on the streets, and augmented by the arrivals from the rural districts. Major McKinley reached Barnesville shortly after noon, having spoken at Cambridge the evening before. He was the guest of Mr. G. E. Bradfield, whose handsome residence was crowded by the leading citizens, who were anxious to shake the hand of the gallant standard bearer of the Ohio Republicans until it was time to repair to the place of speaking. It was the intention to have the meeting held in the open air, but the change in the weather would not permit this arrangement being carried out. At the last moment the establishment of the Watt Mining Car and Wheel Company, in process of erection, was engaged, and the word was passed along that the speaking would be in that place instead of on the lawn in front of Mr. Bradfield's residence, as originally intended.

THE MEETING.

The car-wheel works is a new industry in Barnesville, and the large foundry room, which is only walled and roofed at present, was comfortably filled, an audience of about thirty-five hundred being present, and what a noble audience it was--one that Major McKinley seemed to take a delight in addressing. For he spoke up to the very limit he was allowed in order to make the train for Bellaire. It was noticeable that the farmer element predominated, and that

they were among the first to appreciate the points made by the speaker, and who were most cordial in their applause when a sledge-hammer blow was dealt to the free trade and free silver Democracy whose advocates, Mills, Crisp, McMillan and Campbell are. It was not only complimentary to the patriotism of the vast crowd that listened to Major McKinley with an eloquent silence at times, but a glowing tribute to the entertaining powers of the distinguished candidate for governor of the great State of Ohio, while the chill winds were benumbing their bodies. It showed that the auditors were as much in earnest as the speaker, and were on rapport with him. It was an audience that any speaker might well be proud of, and when there was a buzzing of voices and shuffling of feet on the outer edges, which some one tried to suppress, Major McKinley remarked that he was more than satisfied with the attention he was receiving, and only wondered at their patience under the disadvantages of wind and weather.

MCKINLEY'S SPEECH.

When Major McKinley reached the platform with the members of the county executive committee, the audience gave him an old time Republican welcome, to which he bowed a graceful acknowledgment. While the crowd was settling itself it was entertained with brass and vocal music. The Barnesville Glee Club caught the audience by one of its happiest efforts in a number entitled "We Are In It," which of course applied to the Republican party; and a noted local colored Republican worker punctuated and emphasized it frequently with the remark, "And we are going to stay in it."

Prof. Sarchett, of Cambridge, O., a noted campaign singer, entertained the audience with an original song, each verse treating of the Republican leaders and winding up with the refrain "He's All Right."

After this season of song and merriment the way was paved for Col. J. M. Lewis, president of the Barnesville Republican club, to introduce the chairman of the meeting, Hon. Lorenzo Danford, a former colleague of Major McKinley in the House of Representatives. Mr. Danford, in a brief speech, in which he congratulated the farmers on their abundant crops, and the country on its unexampled prosperity, introduced the candidate for governor.

Major McKinley immediately faced his audience, and, besides the proper toilet for a gentleman of his standing and celebrity, he wore a broad protection smile and a confident air.

HELD IN RAPT ATTENTION.

For an hour and three-quarters the speaker held the rapt attention of his hearers. There were no jibes, no stale jokes, no attenuated witticisms, no circus humor. Every sentence was pungent, every phrase a calm presentation of facts, and every period the sublimity of eloquence--facts. He punctured the Ohio Democratic platform with the darts of argument, and literally ripped up the free trade man of straw with his spear of logic. His audience understood every point, so plain did he present and analyze the issues of the campaign--elaborating on the free silver plank of the Ohio Democracy, the tariff and its relation to agricultural and industrial development and its general bearing on the present prosperous condition of the country, and the happy and contented condition of the whole people.

WOOL AND THE TARIFF.

Major McKinley made the happiest hit, taking into consideration the agricultural element of his audience, when he touched on wool. He said that the Democratic speakers were telling the farmers that if protection was such a blessing as was claimed by the tariff advocates, why was it that wool was lower this year than for some time past? "I grant you," said the major, "that wool is lower now than it has been for some years. So is cotton. Why? Because both are staples that are governed by the inevitable law of supply and demand. Where does protection come in? I'll tell you. The American merchant can purchase Amsterdam wool in England, pay the freight and tariff duty and land it in New York for 25 cents. The wool is just as good as the clip of any sheep-fold in Belmont county. You will have to let your wool go for twenty-nine cents or not sell it. In the Mills bill, the latest expression of the Democratic economic policy, wool was placed on the free list. Now, my farmer friend, if the Democrats had their way, with free wool, you would have to sell your wool for eighteen cents or not sell it at all. That is where the benefit of the protective tariff policy of the Republican comes in."

It was a great day for Barnesville, and if the Republicans of that section of Ohio needed any urging to do their duty on November 3 they need none now after having heard the matchless advocate of protection to American industries and the champion of the happiness and prosperity of the American people. Major McKinley left for Bellaire at 4 o'clock, an account of which meeting will be found elsewhere.

THE WHEELING DELEGATION.

As Usual the Nall City Republicans Were Strictly in It.

Major McKinley's Wheeling admirers were out in full force yesterday. At half-past six o'clock the Heatherington band, of Bellaire, came up on the B. & O. road, and marched up to the McClure House, stopping on the way a few moments in front of the INTELLIGENCER office. In front of the McClure House a few pieces were played and about a quarter to seven the band started to the depot. Mr. J. B. Metcalf carried the silk banner of the plumed knights, and was followed by a big crowd of Republicans. There was no attempt at organization or parade, and though the crowd that went to the depot, following the band was large, it was not a circumstance to the crowd that was already there. The Potters' protective club had intended to march from the McClure House, but owing to tardiness in arrival of some of the members, did not arrive in time and got aboard at the Pottery crossing.

A train load of seven coaches was at the depot, every seat taken and lots of men standing up. The crowd was twice as large as the one that went down to Bellaire to hear Governor Campbell's speech. When the train arrived at Ford's crossing fully two hundred people were there cheering for McKinley, and the cars were boarded here and filled up to overflowing. The boys selling McKinley buttons had a hard time elbowing their way through

to dispose of the little mementoes, which sold like hot cakes. The train as it finally reached Bellaire consisted of ten coaches, all crowded clear out upon the platforms. Each coach held more than half as many more people as it was intended to seat.

A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION.

The Crowd was Simply Too Large for the Town.

Bellaire never saw anything like the crowd that was packed within her corporate limits last night. It was too big a throng for the town to hold. Not one-tenth of the people tried to get into the procession. The streets were jammed from house to house. Red fire, Roman candles and all sorts of blazing, sizzling and cracking fireworks made life precarious for the pedestrian.

A parade was to precede the meeting, and the procession was held to allow the Wheeling delegation to head it. Chief Marshal Martin Cowen and his staff, mounted, greeted the delegation on its arrival, while the Bellaire McKinley Escort club opened ranks and presented tin canes as the Wheeling crowd swarmed down the stairway into the street. There was no organization about the Nall City delegation, but it was all there, and as enthusiastic as any of them. The procession was to have marched over the following route:

North on Belmont street to Thirty-fourth street, east on Thirty-fourth to Union, south on Union to Twenty-fifth, west on Twenty-fifth to Belmont, north on Belmont to Twenty-sixth, east on Twenty-sixth to Union, north on Union to Thirty-second, west on Thirty-second to Guernsey, north on Guernsey to Thirty-sixth, west on Thirty-sixth to Noble, north on Noble to Thirty-seventh, east on Thirty-seventh to Belmont, and thence to the meeting.

Owing to the lateness of the hour and the inclement weather, this was somewhat shortened, however. The procession was headed by the marshal and staff, followed by the Heatherington band, of Bellaire, and the Wheeling party. Then came the McKinley escort club of Bellaire, several hundred strong, wearing tin hats and things, then carriages with the orator, the committee of reception and distinguished citizens, after which marched Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport and Bellaire delegations, each headed by a band.

The Martin's Ferry delegation made a creditable appearance. They burned red fire in profusion and carried a magnificent silk flag, large portraits of McKinley, banners, sheets of American tin and other American tin of all shapes and sizes. The members of the Republican Club wore American tin plate McKinley buttons and round tin plate badges made of American tin plate manufactured by Morgan Bros. at the Pittsburgh exposition in 1876.

In the procession were all shapes, sizes and forms of tin plate. Tin pans, tin canes, tin horns, tin buttons, tin coons, tin hats, tin badges, tin banners and tin sheets of tin glistened and shone in the rays of the red fire and the torches.

THE MEETING.

There had been some doubt as to where the meeting would best be held. The stand on the public square could not be lighted owing to the wind, and the Elysian theater would not seat one-tenth of the people. It was therefore decided that he should speak from his carriage in front of the Windsor hotel, on Union street, adjoining the C. & P. station. This was not by any means a model arrangement, but it was the best that could be made, and proved in the end as good as the average outdoor meeting on an inclement night. There was an abundance of room for his audience, and all of it was taken. There is no use estimating the crowd by thousands. No Democrat was so partisan as to deny that the crowd was from fifty per cent larger to twice that of Governor Campbell at Bellaire. If any orator could have made a larger audience hear what he said it would have been just that much larger, for nobody talks more audibly, more clearly, more deliberately than Major McKinley. It is a pleasure to listen to him, so keen is his intelligence, so precise his enunciation. He leaves nothing to the imagination of his audience, and that his audience was worthy of his confidence was amply demonstrated by the ready and apt responses to all his good points.

THE SPEECH.

It was some time after the orator had begun to talk before anybody more than ten feet away knew it. His carriage was freed of its horses and then carried bodily back to the sidewalk, a distance of thirty feet. After the cheers and confusion died down somewhat it was discovered that Major McKinley was saying things, and good things to hear, too. Then the order became remarkable for such a crowd under such circumstances. No congregation in a church was ever quieter, so far as his voice could reach.

He said: Governor Campbell said when he was here that his election would be a death blow to a protective tariff. Let us assume that this is correct, that his election this year means all that he says it does. Then I want to know what answer you will make to that challenge here in the Ohio Valley, where all its industries, from East Liverpool to Bellaire, are sustained by the protective tariff, and whose fires would all be put out if the protective tariff laws were repealed. I want the people to think of that, and I am willing to meet him on that challenge here and in every part of the State. A Democratic revenue tariff never started a factory, never opened a mine, never built a railroad, never lighted a fire in a glass house, or pottery or an iron mill. On the contrary, you older men remember that from 1850 to 1890, under a Democratic tariff, every mill and factory was compelled to shut down and thousands and tens of thousands of men were made to walk this land of plenty begging for bread. If the men who remember these facts in history would tell what they saw and what they suffered in that campaign, that would be all the argument needed to win a triumphant victory for a protective tariff. [Cheers.]

The speaker referred to the messages of Fillmore and Buchanan showing what a state of depression existed through their administrations, and said he wished he had the time, and that this were the occasion, to read to the audience when seated in comfort, the testimony of these men as to the paralyzing effects of a revenue tariff. Yet Governor Campbell says that was "the golden period of American history." If that was the golden period I pray God we may never have another golden period. [Cheers.]

There is not a man here who knows

from any personal feeling of his own any burden or any oppression that we have such a thing as a protective tariff [cries of "That's true!"], but there are thousands here who do know from their own personal experience the blessings of a protective tariff. [Cries of "Right."] They know that after thirty years of protection they have employment and comfort and good wages, while

UNDER A REVENUE TARIFF

they had want and depression. [Cries of "Right you are!" and cheers.] You cannot import manufactured goods without having just that amount of American made goods displaced. No man can deny that. The more goods we import the less by just that much is made at home. The leaders of the Democratic party (and I speak of the leaders because the rank and file of the party are not following this year.) [Wild cheers and laughter.] The leaders of Democracy in the past--Jefferson, Tilden, Randall--were protectionists. But this present day finds the party placed by its leaders on the side of free trade.

Governor Campbell is so reckless in statement that I have ceased to pay any attention to what he says. His first speech was at Sidney. He said an increased tariff on linseed oil had raised the price to sixty-nine cents. I showed the next night at Cincinnati that every Democratic paper quoted linseed oil at thirty-six cents. [Laughter and cheers.] Governor Campbell said the price of oatmeal had been raised by the new tariff law. I showed by Democratic testimony that oatmeal was cheaper this year than before the late law went into effect. He said in his debate at Ada that glassworkers' wages had been reduced, but when I went to Findlay the glassworkers there said this was a slander. [Enthusiastic cheers and cries.] He said I gave the Standard Oil Company a rebate of ninety per cent on tin. I showed he had voted for the Mills bill, which gave the Standard Oil Company free tin. He said American manufacturers sold their products abroad cheaper than at home. I showed this was not true. He has not said a word of any of these things since. [Laughter and cheers.]

Every teacher and teacher ought to be honest. These things are questions of principle and ought to be so discussed. The effects of the new tariff law are demonstrated every day. It is over a year old, has celebrated one birthday and will have many another. [Cheers.] We never before had so much domestic commerce as we have had in the first eleven months of the new tariff law. [Cheers.] We have bought more non-competing articles from Europe than ever before in the same time, and we have sold more stuff than ever we did before. When Europe came to settle with us the balance of trade in our favor was \$52,000,000. [Cheers.] The campaign prevaricator is out of a job. [Laughter.] The prophet of evil has gone out of business on this new law. [Cheers.] The same manufactured goods in any line to-day cost less than they did a year ago by from fifteen to twenty per cent. Only one article costs more, and do you know what that is? It is pearl buttons. [Laughter.] We put

A BIG TARIFF ON THEM--because there were 6,000 workmen in this country who could not make pearl buttons to compete with the prison labor of Austria. So we slapped the duty on, and to-day every one of those 6,000 men is employed and prosperous. [Cheers.]

A voice--Were they from this country?

McKinley--What do you mean by that?

Voice--Were those 6,000 men our own countrymen?

McKinley--Every one of them. [Great cheering.]

Quoting with some scornful comments Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, who said this was the most un-American tariff law ever passed, the speaker said it was meant for America and for Americans for nobody else. This was again cheered wildly.

A Cincinnati wholesale merchant told him a retailer had bought from him enough sewing needles to last him thirteen years, saying that he bought them because of the increased tariff on sewing needles by the McKinley bill. The fact is that that law took all the duty off needles, putting them for the first time on the free list, for the reason that none are made in America.

The objection urged against protection that it concentrates wealth in the hands of a few was conclusively disproven by a comparison with free trade England, where wealth is more concentrated than in any other country in the world. In no land are there as many people owning their own homes. There is no other country where workmen are as prosperous, as well paid, as happy, as contented as in these United States. [Great cheering and cries of "Right you are, McKinley!" Laughter.]

The claim has been made that the benefit of the tariff goes to the manufacturer and not to the workman. If a man gets in Great Britain \$7 a week and he comes here and gets \$16, what makes the difference? [Voice: "McKinley."--Cheers.] The tariff does. Is it true, then, that the laborer gets no advantage from protection? ["No." "No!"]

The speaker quoted an eloquent comparison by Cardinal Manning, printed last December, between the depression in England and the prosperity here. When Major McKinley said, the European employer consents to pay his men what is paid in America, will he consent to meet him on an even footing in the open markets of the world, but we will not consent to have our laborers leveled down to their standard. [Cheers and cries of "Never!"]

They say we cannot make tin! [Laughter and derisive cries.] What do you think of a man, Governor of a great State, leader of a great party, who, to advance his personal ambition, belittles and slanders his fellow countrymen? [Laughter.] The major went on to say that tin is made, and in a few years we will be making substantially all the tin we consume.

Voice--They're going to make it in Wheeling.

Why should they not make it in Wheeling. They can make it and should make it wherever they can roll sheet iron and sheet steel, for that is 97 per cent of tin plate, and tin is but 3 per cent of it. Why, next year these Democratic shouters will be around telling you they always knew we could make tin. [Applause.] Why, friends,

THE VERY CAMPAIGN BOOSTERS (they were next year will be made of American tin. [Laughter.] We will make our own tin, and we will make it

a little cheaper than we get it now, for we will want to buy for the same money a tin dinner bucket a little bigger than we use now, to hold the greater amount of good things we can buy at the cheaper prices under the McKinley law. [Great cheers.]

You hear these Democratic calamity howlers say every mortgage represents poverty and misery.

Voice--"He's a liar." [Great laughter.]

My friend's remark may be true, but it is not parliamentary. The speaker then went on to show that a mortgage often represented prosperity, illustrating his idea in a very plain and convincing way by describing a laborer who has saved \$1,000 and wants a home worth \$2,500. He buys it, mortgages it and saves rent while paying for it. His remarks were frequently and heartily applauded, as were also his humorous allusions to the effects of the new tariff law on sugar. He showed up the Democratic championship of a duty on sugar and iron wool as sectional discrimination, remarking, *en passant*, that Gov. Campbell had voted for free wool. He showed, too, that the Republicans under the new tariff law took care alike of the sugar of the South and the wool of the North and West.

They talk of buying things cheap in Europe. Why, my friends, nothing is cheap that leaves American men unemployed. [Cheers.] They talk of cheap raw material. Why, my friends, under a Democratic tariff we had nothing but raw material. [Laughter.] Nothing is cheap that leaves your iron and coal and stone undug in your hills, and your furnaces cold.

When Major McKinley referred to the importance of voting the new ballot right, there was a loud chorus, "One cross." Yes, he said, one cross opposite the name of the Republican party will do. But if you cannot elect both a Republican governor and a Republican Legislature, as your candidate for governor urge you by all means to elect the Legislature. [Cries of "Both!"] I quite agree with you that the right thing for you to do is to elect both, but I cannot too strongly urge you not to forget your legislative candidate. If you must sacrifice either, sacrifice me. I can give you a good reason for this advice. If you elect a Democratic governor or it will be but two years until you can redeem yourselves, but if you elect a Democratic legislature the blunder is more serious. Remember that the incoming legislature will elect an United States Senator. If that Senator is a Democrat he will sit in his seat in the National Congress for six years, and he will vote whether this land of ours shall enjoy the blessings of protection or suffer from the blight of a revenue tariff.

With a brief and eloquent peroration Major McKinley bade his magnificent audience good night.

After he went into the hotel several thousands people pressed into the parlors to shake him by the hand. The reception was simply a great ovation, far ahead of the great Blaine reception of 1879 at the same hotel.

The Wheeling delegation got home in good shape about 11:45. Everybody was pleased with the meeting, the demonstration, the speech and the trip, and the few who managed to capture trophies in the shape of tin hats were more than pleased.

THE ETNAVILLE MEETING.

Major McKinley to Speak There This Morning.

The McKinley meeting at Etnaville this morning will be a large one if it is to be an impromptu affair. The Major will positively speak there, beginning at 8 o'clock sharp. The meeting will be held in the large new addition to the Etna mill, which will accommodate 3,000 persons, and it will take place rain or shine. A stand has been erected in the building, and this and the new mill are decorated for the occasion.

Music will be furnished for the meeting by the Union Cornet band, and all of the arrangements are complete. The employees of the Etna and Standard mills are greatly interested and will give the gallant major a grand reception. Both mills will shut down two hours so that all the employees can hear the speech, which will last about an hour and a half. Major McKinley will arrive at Bridgeport from Bellaire on the C. & W. railroad and will be driven from Bridgeport to Etnaville in a carriage, arriving at 8 o'clock and beginning speaking immediately after arriving.

All of the employees of the two mills and nearly every man, woman and child in Etnaville will turn out, and Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport, Wheeling and the Island will send large delegations. Etnaville feels highly honored in getting Ohio's next governor, and will do the elegant as they did when Garfield spoke there to thousands. The hundreds of employees became very much enthused when it was announced that McKinley would speak in the Etna, and some of them were very demonstrative. They were heard hurrahing for McKinley, Blaine, Harrison, Sherman, Foraker, Heinlein and others. Some were heard saying: "Hurrah for the McKinley Button." "Hurrah for American tin." "Hurrah for McKinley, the next President of the United States." "Hurrah for Etnaville," and so on. Many of the remarks about Campbell and the Democrats, American tin, sugar and the state, tariff and silver questions were amusing.

The Etnaville Glee Club is preparing special music for the occasion.

After speaking at Etnaville, Major McKinley will take the 9:40 train on the C. & P. road for Wellsboro, from which place he goes to New Lisbon to speak in the afternoon.

The Etnaville meeting will take place at 8 a. m., Wheeling time.

Foster at Findlay.

FIXDAY, O., Oct. 22.--Secretary of the Treasury Foster made his first speech for the Republicans in the Ohio campaign at the wigwam in this city to-night. He was greeted by a large audience. He discussed the silver question and the tariff in the main, devoted small portion of his speech to state issues and to the zerrymandering of the congressional districts by the last Democratic general assembly.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania fair Friday, except light rain on Lake Ontario; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature on the coast; northwesterly winds fair Saturday.

For Ohio, fair Friday and Saturday; warmer by Friday night; northwesterly winds becoming southerly.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, draught, Opera House corner:

7 a. m. 47 2 p. m. 48
9 a. m. 49 4 p. m. 48
12 m. 49 7 p. m. 48
10 m. 49 8 p. m. 48

Weather--Changeable.

POPE LEO IS READY

To Leave Rome at Any Moment If It Is Necessary.

HE MAY YET BE FORCED ABROAD

But He Will Never Yield to the Situation Which Now Exists, Growing Out of Recent Events--A Belief that the Disturbance at King Emanuel's Tomb was a Put up Job by the Government to Precipitate the Inevitable--An Interview With a Cardinal who is Close to the Pope.

Rome, Oct. 22.--Interviews with eminent cardinals who are in a position to know all the secrets of political opinion at the Vatican confirm the accuracy of the statements cabled in these dispatches a few days ago in regard to the feeling at the Vatican touching the demonstration of French pilgrims at the Pantheon.

An Associated Press correspondent has had an important interview upon the matter referred to with one of the most influential cardinals, a prelate who is an intimate friend of the Pope and in every way thoroughly qualified to express opinions on the subject. He said in substance:

"Our position in Rome has undergone a radical change as a result of the events and the disorders of October 2."

"The investigation which we have made into that incident has proved that the demonstration, justified under a chimerical pretext, was prepared and arranged in advance by the government and Menotti Garibaldi, against the radio-republican demonstration of Nice and against the Pope. The king, the ministers and the liberal monarchial party were fearful of the consequences which might arise from the alliance of the republic with the radical republicans. Besides, we all know that the triple alliance has been informed of this game and that it approved of this manifestation as a reply to the fetes at Nice, and as a direct attack upon the pope and the pilgrims. It was a desired affirmation premeditated of monarchial right against the French republic and against the status quo at Rome."

THE POPE WILL NOT SURRENDER.

"You cannot imagine the anxiety and fears of our liberal and official world in face of the isolation of the Holy See. Our liberals had expected that the religious war waged in France would prevent all rising of opinion in this country and that it would result sooner or later in a violent rupture with the Holy See. Throughout the summer our populations have been looking forward to the pilgrimages as if they were the temporal Messiah, spreading broadcast both gold and silver. But when the liberal party felt this popular current spreading, when they saw the people fraternizing with the pilgrims, when it found itself, above all, confronted by the incomparable and unmistakable manifestations of popularity exhibited towards the holy father, it was afraid."

"Will the pope accept this new situation?"

"Never," was the firm reply, "even though his life is threatened, since the Vatican is surrounded and placed in a state of siege. But the conscience of the pope is incorruptible and inflexible. His energy is indomitable." "But what will the pope do eventually?" said the correspondent. "I do not yet know," was the reply. "He has caused a diplomatic note to be sent to the papal nuncios touching directly upon the real significance of the Pantheon scandals. Leo XIII, who weighs and weighs again his acts before coming to decisions, will wait before taking any step for the public mind to be well fixed upon the origin and the character of the liberal manifestations. When this work of preparation is accomplished he will act."

HE MAY LEAVE ROME.

"Will the pope leave Rome?" was the correspondent's next question. "Nothing is yet decided," answered the cardinal, "but everything is ready for such a step. Since October 2 the ecclesiastical work has been partly prepared for such a grave measure, but more recent events have to an appreciable extent changed the state of mind. Everybody is persuaded that the adversaries will go on to the bitter end."

"How about the conclaves?" finally asked the correspondent.

"The same sudden change occurs there. Our clerical world is dreading an exodus and an innovation, and we were divided as to the decisions to take. Recent events have caused a long step to be taken in the idea of holding the conclaves abroad. We all feel that the situation is drifting fatally toward extremes. We thought that in the case of war alone should we be compelled to seek for a Pope abroad, but events have enlightened us as to the last designs of the Italian revolution. We shall be obliged to give way for a moment to force and to leave for abroad."

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

At Cleveland the American Missionary Association yesterday discussed the Chinese work. After the election of officers the convention adjourned.

The Ohio grand lodge of masons closed its annual session at Columbus yesterday. Levi C. Goodale was elected grand master and J. H. Bromwell grand secretary.

The strike of the Monongahela river miners will probably be settled soon, though there is likely to be a riot at Monongahela City on account of the importation of foreigners.

Frank Vanloon, a young married man, residing at Westerville, Ohio, was arrested yesterday at Galena, Delaware county, charged with murder and bank robbery at Columbus Grove, Putnam county, some time since.

At 11:30 o'clock last night Adelbert Goheen was hanged at Fergus Falls, Minn., for the murder of Rosa Bray, a prostitute. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and while waiting for his time to hang played the accordion and wrote poetry.

Secretary Blaine arrived in New York last night enroute to Washington. At Boston he stated that his four months' rest had done him good, and that his appetite is vigorous. He has great confidence that the States of Ohio, New York and Massachusetts will go Republican this year.